FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 OCTOBER 1984

### Iraq

*Protest Over Israeli 'Piracy'* — Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has protested to the United Nations over the interception of an Iraqi ship by the Israeli Navy in Jordanian territorial waters, INA reported. 'Aziz's message to the UN secretary general accused Israel of "piracy," claiming that an Israeli naval patrol intercepted an Iraqi ship heading toward the Jordanian port of Aqaba on 14 October and opened fire on the Iraqi vessel after the latter's captain rejected the Israelis' demand that he specify his cargo. However, Israeli military sources cited by Jerusalem radio denied that any such incident took place.

*Relations With Jordan, USSR* — Jordanian King Husayn arrived in Baghdad on the evening of 16 October for official talks with President Saddam Husayn, INA reported. The discussion covered bilateral relations, the Arab situation, threats to the Arab nation, and the continuing Iranian "aggression" against Iraq, the agency added. Following the talks, King Husayn left Baghdad at noon on 17 October. Meanwhile, INA and Moscow radio both announced that Foreign Minister 'Aziz will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union later in October

### Syrian-Soviet Talks

The Syrian-Soviet talks in the Kremlin were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, friendship, and cordiality, and both sides expressed the desire to further strengthen mutual cooperation in accordance with their long-term interests, Moscow radio reported. President Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to render multifaceted aid to Syria and to other Arab peoples, the radio added, while President Hafiz al-Asad voiced gratitude for the Soviet Union's "effective" economic and military assistance to Syria. Both leaders condemned the United States and Israel for blocking the path to peace in the Middle East and for attempting to push the Arabs into "separate deals." The chief of the Soviet general staff and the Syrian defense minister were among those attending the talks, according to the radio.

In a related report, SANA said the Soviet leaders expressed support for Syria's "nationalist policy and its firm line in confronting U.S. and imperialist designs." The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and the views of both sides were "consistent" on all topics discussed, the Syrian agency added.

Meanwhile, a Damascus radio commentary claimed that "imperialist-Zionist" circles are following Al-Asad's visit to Moscow "with extreme concern" because it is a response to the "U.S. moves and provocation." The radio reaffirmed Syria's view that Jordan and Egypt are supporting U.S. policy in the Middle East and warned that Syria will be the target of a "premeditated aggression" planned by Israeli and U.S. circles.

### Lebanon

*Parliament* — Husayn al-Husayni, the newly elected speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, emphasized the Syrian role in rebuilding Lebanon during his inaugural parliamentary address, which was broadcast by Beirut radio.

*Security* — The clandestine Druze and Christian radios, Voice of the Mountain and Radio Free Lebanon, both reported renewed fighting in the Al-Shuf mountains.

### Israeli-U.S. Economic Relations

Visiting U.S. Secretary of Defense caspar Weinberger approved Israeli defense establishment requests for U.S. purchases in Israel totalling at least $200 million per annum, Jerusalem radio reported. As for the repayment of U.S. loans, Israeli officials cited by the radio speculated that the United States may eliminate the debt by writing it off against equivalent amounts of economic aid.

### Iran

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati "rushed back" to Tehran after a week of meetings at the UN in New York because his post is in danger, according to "reliable sources" in Tehran cited by London's *KEYHAN*. Velayati has expressed unhappiness over interference in foreign policy by other Iranian officials, particularly Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the paper asserted.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi asked the Majlis for a vote of confidence on the appointments of Colonel Farrokh 'Azimi-E'temadi as defense minister and Kazem Akrami as minister of education and training, Tehran radio announced.

### Gulf Affairs

*Oil Prices* — The UAE oil minister has urged the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company to reduce its prices by 40 cents a barrel, the Manama *GULF DAILY NEWS* disclosed.

*GCC Military Cooperation* — Commenting on the Peninsula Shield Hmaneuvers by GCC military forces, Riyadh radio said "observers" believe that these maneuvers mark a "qualitative change" in the cohesion and training of GCC armed forces, preparing them for "the integration stage which the officials are planning."

*Saudi General's Disappearance* — The Brazilian justice minister said that General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Khalifah, member of the Saudi delegation to Brazil who disappeared from his hotel in Rio on 11 October, took a flight to London that day after a quarrel with other members of his delegation, AFP reported.

## North African Affairs

*Western Sahara* — The Zag sector in northwest Western Sahara has been "in flames" since the Polisario unleashed its "Great Maghreb" offensive on 13 October, according to Algiers radio. One part of Morocco's defensive wall has fallen, it added, and Saharan troops have attacked six positions on the Moroccan troops' western flank. A preliminary count lists 295 Moroccan dead or injured, the radio noted.

*Arab-African Union Post* — Libya's Kamal Hasan al-Maqhur, acting president of OPEC, has been named deputy secretary general of the Arab-African Union linking Libya and Morocco, Paris diplomatic sources revealed according to AFP. Al-Maqhur resigned his post as Libya's petroleum secretary on 12 September, the agency added, citing a *MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY* report.

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**Karmal Addresses Tribal Assembly**

*LD160927 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Oct 84*

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, today took part in a tribal assembly of elders and representatives of the people of Andarab district, Baghlan Province, which was held at the Golkhana Palace of the Revolutionary Council headquarters. In this tribal assembly, Babrak Karmal, in a fraternal, friendly, and democratic atmosphere, spoke about the objectives of the party and state, and about the aspirations of the revolution.

Also during this tribal assembly Babrak Karmal listened to the demands and proposals made by the participants with enthusiasm, and assured them that to the best of its ability the state will meet these demands.

Speaking about the improvement in people's living standards, Babrak Karmal said: Everybody has the right to proper food, proper clothing, proper housing, and good life. We want the prosperity of people and this desire is certainly in conformity with the Islamic shari'a. Thus, I ask you: Why do the enemies of our people and revolution kill their brothers, sisters, and mothers? Why, deceived by the American lie which says that Islam has gone from Afghanistan, do they disrupt the peace? If the U.S. objective is really the defense of Islam, then why does it support Israel against the Arab and Palestinian people and why, with the help of the military rulers of Pakistan are they arming rebels and sending them to our country to commit murder, terror, and intimidation?

Speaking about the treacherous plans of the enemies before the new development stage of the revolution, Babrak Karmal added: The decision was that Afghanistan be divided by Iran, Pakistan, and China and only the central part of the country remain as a base for the United States; and from this base every liberation movement in the region would be crushed. But the victory of the new phase of the revolution foiled this imperialist conspiracy.

Babrak Karmal said that for the first time in the history of our country, the PDPA has created a state which gets its strength from the people and is against all kinds of economic and social injustices.

Babrak Karmal said that it is not we who started the war in our country, but U.S. imperialism, Pakistani generals and their world and regional allies who have imposed war and fratricide on our country by sending destructive weapons and by financing well-known internal reactionaries.

Babrak Karmal expressed confidence that the imperialist conspiracies against the April revolution have failed. Babrak Karmal said we have the right to defend our free and independent homeland which can keep its head high among the world's countries.

Speaking about the need to invite the limited Soviet military contingents to Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal once again said by giving documented and satisfactory examples: We are an independent country with national sovereignty. The limited Soviet military contingents were invited to our country in accordance with traditional and historic friendship between us and with the friendship treaties between the two countries in order to preserve our independence and national sovereignty. I once again categorically state that whenever complete security prevails in the country and a credible international guarantee on noninterference and nonaggression by imperialism and reaction in the internal affairs of our country is given, the limited Soviet military contingents will return to their peaceful country.

Babrak Karmal said that we should make sacrifices so that the future generations of this homeland can live in happiness and prosperity. Let us go the villages and hamlets, to our people and tell the truth to our compatriots. I know that our Andarab compatriots are capable of political and national awareness. Your yourselves have pledged to achieve complete security in your region. Then all our aspirations, which is your happiness and propriety, will become a reality.

Babrak Karmal's remarks were greeted enthusiatically with the applause of the participants at the tribal assembly. He went on to say: You, the elders and representatives of the noble people of Andarab, should send a message to those people who have been deceived and have left their homes asking how long they want to wander in the mountains and remain a tool for the undeclared war of the United States, China, and Pakistan against our homeland and people. Your revolutionary government has the ability and power to eliminate the servant of imperialism and the professional murderers with the power of arms, but our humane objective is to not inflict harm on innocent people.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that one of the participants at the assembly of representatives of Andarab people, Jom'a Khan, commander of the 507-man-strong tribal regiment, who was in the ranks of the counterrevolution for some time and has now joined with his popular party and government, also spoke. He said: Our elder brother, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council: First of all I would like to convey warm greetings from the soldiers and officers of the 507-strong regiment of Baghlan to you. The people of Andarab are noble working people. We love every stone of Afghanistan as our life. The reason why we were apart from the government for a couple of years was that we were not really aware of the humane aspirations of the party and government. The enemy has deceived large numbers of our brothers under the guise of defending Islam. I personally have witnessed the crimes and treachery of the counterrevolution.

Recalling the crimes and savagery of the counterrevolution, Jom'a Khan said: Now I, my children, and all of us are ready to cooperate with our popular government; we have pledged to defend the interests of the people and revolution and the aspirations of our revolutionary state to the last breath.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Solayman Laeq, minister of nationalities and tribal affairs, and Mohammad Ewaz Nabizada, deputy minister in that ministry and governor of Baghlan Province, were also present at the assembly of elders and representatives of Andarab district.

### Gol Aqa Writes on Socialist Development

*AU161325 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Oct 84 p 6*

[Article by Gol Aqa, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan: "The Revolutionary Process Is Irreversible" — specially dispatched from Kabul for *OTECHESTVEN FRONT* through NOVOSTI]

[Text] For as long as 7 years the people of Afghanistan have been proceeding along the path of revolutionary change. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], which assumed the leadership of the revolution on 27 April 1978, has mapped out understandable goals that are close to the minds and hearts of all the working people of Afghanistan. As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] declared: "Our goal is to ensure decent housing and food for everyone, as well as to enlighten our compatriots with through professional training and education."

Numerous important socioeconomic reforms are being implemented in our country. One of them is the agrarian reform, thanks to which a total of 308,000 destitute peasant families have been provided with land. The peasants were granted credits with favorable conditions, as well as agricultural equipment, high quality seeds, and mineral fertilizers. The cooperative movement in our country is expanding. Over the years of the revolution, total agricultural production increased 7.1 percent. As a result of the measures adopted by the PDPA for industrial development, the production of gas, cement, chemical fertilizers, and other goods has increased. Total labor productivity and national income increased by 6.6 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively.

The increased economic potential of our country enabled us to implement a consistent policy aimed at improving the working people's living conditions. Average wages have increased by 26-50 percent. The state is building housing developments, children's services, and kindergartens; the free health protection service is expanding, and the social security system is improving. Special courses aimed at the elimination of illiteracy are being organized throughout the country, and over one million people have already passed through them. A purpose-oriented program for the development of the educational system is being implemented. The existence of real democracy in our country is an exceptionally important political achievement. This is confirmed by the active efforts of the mass social organizations. The working people in Afghanistan have established trade unions, which were banned before the April revolution. At present over 5,300 trade union organizations exist in plants, factories, and administrative departments, rallying 190,000 members. The democratic youth organizations, which functioned in the underground prior to the revolution, today rally 125,000 boys and girls. The national bourgeoisie has been given the opportunity to create its own organization — a chamber of commerce and industry — which includes 25 active working associations of bussinessmen. These and many other social organizations belong to the National Patriotic Front, which has rallied different classes and strata of Afghan society in their struggle for the country's renewal. The fact that the broadest social circles are involved in building the new society and the expansion of the social basis of revolution is the main result of the activities of the PDPA — the 120,000-strong vanguard of Afghan society. As was pointed out at the 14th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, our successes would have been greater had the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan not existed and were it not for the growing international interference in the domestic affairs of the independent state of Afghanistan.

The Afghanistan counterrevolution is being granted over one billion dollars by its Western protectors, and by the U.S. Administration, in particular, for the armed struggle it is waging against our country. Nevertheless, the efforts of the enemies of the DRA are doomed to failure. The people of Afghanistan are resolutely opposing the imperialist aggressors and reaction, because they are utterly convinced that the policy of the people's revolutionary party and of the Government of the DRA are in conformity with the people's interests. No provocations whatsoever on the part of the enemies of the April revolution will divert them from their chosen path. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible.

### Commentary on Struggle Against External Attacks

*LD161054 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1200 GMT 13 Oct 84*

[From the 'Voice of the Soldier' program; unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brave and heroic soldiers, today, after the victory of the glorious April revolution, especially its new development phase, our working people hold their destiny in their own hands. Political power, on behalf of the workers and all revolutionary and progressive forces of Afghanistan, is transferred to their political vanguard, the PDPA — the leading force of society. It enraged the enemies of our people's progress and prosperity. Our revolutionary homeland became a target for sinister attacks and aggression by our enemies; they have waged an undeclared war against our revolutionary people and state.

Using all means, our class enemies try to hinder the course of fundamental changes and the construction of a new and prosperous society in our country. U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, and the military government of Pakistan deviously create mercenary counterrevolutionary units in the territory of Pakistan and its allies, train them, and send them to our revolutionary country in a fratricidal war to destroy the interests of the working people.

World imperialism, headed by criminal U.S. imperialism, by various means and poisonous propaganda wants to deceive our oppressed working people. It gives them military and terrorist training in Pakistani territory and sends them secretly as armed counterrevolutionary groups to our beloved homeland to burn schools and mosques, destroy bridges and roads, and kill innocent people.

However, our working people realize that our revolutionary party and government spare no efforts to provide them with a prosperous life. They know that their revolutionary government relies on the people's power and is at their service. That is why our people resolutely defend the gains of the April revolution and fight bravely against its enemies.

With full confidence we say that the enemy no longer has the ability to resist the rightous struggle of our people supported by our heroic Armed Forces. The heroic Army of the DRA — this true guardian and defender of the April revolution and its new development phase — serves the people.

It has always carried out its historic mission, under most difficult conditions, in achieving the victory of the April revolution and its new phase, in defending the gains of the revolution, in crushing counterrevolutionary elements, and in maintaining nationwide peace.

Praise to our heroic Armed Forces!

## Clandestine Radio Reports Anti-Soviet Operations

*GF162044 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] In continuation of the rightful struggle of our mujahidin brothers against the occupationist Soviet forces and Karmalite mercenaries, last week our mujahidin brothers, using the necessary coordination, attacked a convoy of the Soviet usurpists and their lackeys in Vardak Province. Our brother mujahidin inflicted losses on the Soviet occupationist forces in these operations, killed 15 of the enemy, and captured others.

According to reports received from the Panjsher valley, our Muslim brother mujahidin attacked a military convoy of the Soviet occupationist forces and Karmalite mercenaries on the Salang highway, inflicting losses on them. These operations were repeated on the passing of each convoy of the Soviet occupationist forces and the Karmalite lackeys. Our mujahidin brothers carried out successful operations in Bazarak and Rokhah, destroying the enemy's communications lines.

### Ershad Meets With Dhaka Garrison Officers

*BK161733 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] President Ershad met with all Dhaka garrison officers in Dhaka cantonment this morning to apprise them of the latest political situation in the country and also exchange views with them.

The meeting expressed the firm determination of the Bangladesh Armed Forces to safeguard peace and order at all costs. It further noted that no quarter will be allowed to retard the largescale relief, rehabilitation, and development work for the flood-affected people.

### Delhi: Journalists Boycott Government Functions

*BK161615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] Journalists in Bangladesh today began a boycott of government functions and programs in protest against the ban on the opposition Bengali daily *DAINIK DESH*. The chief of the Bangladesh Federal Union of Journalists said in Dhaka that reporters and photographers will not cover government functions unless the authorities allow publication of the daily.

### Begum Zia Asks Ershad's Resignation From Army

*BK161601 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Oct 84 pp 1, 10*

[Text] Begum Khalida Zia, Chairman of BNP [Bangladesh Nationalist Party] while addressing a mammoth public meeting at Kaliganj on Wednesday asked President Ershad to resign from the post of Chief of Army Staff and then address the Janadal rally to be held today (Thursday).

She said a government servant cannot address public gatherings from the rostrum of a political party.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the seven-party alliance, was presided over by Mr. Borhanuddin Ahmed, president Kaliganj Thana [police station] unit of BNP. The meeting was addressed, among others, by Professor A.Q.M. Badruddoza Chowdhury, Mr. Moudua Ahmed, Mr Abdul Momen Khan Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Mrs. Farida Rahman, and Mrs. Shahina Khan.

Begum Zia told the cheering crowd that the Armed Forces were national wealth and no one has the right to denigrate its public image. She said the present government had usurped power by removing a legally elected government on the plea of widespread corruption and deteriorating law and order situation.

Begum Khalida Zia said corruption was never so widespread and rampant as it is now. She said the law and order situation has slumped to a sorry state and the killing of Mahiuddin in broad daylight has clearly demonstrated the deteriorating law and order situation. She said that the BNP government was accused of harbouring a criminal. She alleged the present government has taken recourse to greater evil by releasing a convict and allowing him to indulge in the gruesome murder of Mahiuddin. She called upon the people to launch a movement in a scale similar to one that was launched in 1971 to oust this illegal government. She said the government has totally failed to provide security to life and property of the people.

### Delhi: Opposition To Oppose December Election

*BK150431 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Oct 84*

[Text] In Bangladesh, the main opposition 15- and seven-party alliances have announced a common four-point program to resist the parliamentary elections scheduled to be held in December under martial law. The program was announced at two separate rallies in Dhaka yesterday. According to the program, a resistance fortnight will be observed all over the country from the 27th of this month to the 10th of next month. Our Dhaka correspondent, Prabhakar Mishra, reports, despite inclement weather, lakhs of people from far-flung areas came to Dhaka to participate in the rally in response to the call by the two opposition alliances.

**Gandhi Receives GDR's Gerald Goetting in New Delhi**
*BK161611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] The deputy chairman [of the Council of State] of the German Democratic Republic and president of the League of Friendship, Mr Gerald Goetting, called on the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, in New Delhi today.

**President Welcomes New GDR Ambassador**
*BK160321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 84*

[Excerpt] President Giani Zail Singh has said that the relations between India and the GDR is an excellent example of peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation. He said this while welcoming the new ambassador of the GDR, Dr Bern Bider Mann, who presented his credentials to him at the president's house on 15 October.

**Envoy to U.S. on 'Nuclear Umbrella' Report**
*BK170928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Oct 84*

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary of state for South Asian affairs, Mr Richard Murphy, has said that Washington does not perceive India as a threat to Pakistan. He conveyed this to the Indian ambassador in Washington, Mr K S Bajpai.

Mr Bajpai later told newsmen that the U.S. State Department has assured India that there is no truth in the story appearing in a Pakistani newspaper that the United States has agreed to provide a nuclear umbrella to Islamabad. Mr Bajpai has impressed upon the U.S. Administration the danger of encouraging Pakistan to expect military support as this would lead to an uneasy situation in the subcontinent. He said India's concern lay in the possibility of America providing updated arms for which Pakistan has been lobbying.

**Traffic Between Amritsar, Lahore Suspended**
*BK161405 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] Road and rail traffic between Amritsar and Lahore has been suspended for a few days and the checkposts on the border have not been operating since this morning. An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi that this has been done as India does not want massive movement of people across the border at this time for watching the cricket test match between India and Pakistan beginning in Lahore tomorrow.

The spokesman, who was replying to questions, said the decision has been taken in view of the overall situation. However, the traffic will remain suspended only for a few days. Air links between the two cities are operating.

**Economic Agreement With Bangladesh Signed**
*BK161617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission has agreed to widen the areas of industrial cooperation. The agreed minutes of the committee was signed in New Delhi today. On behalf of India, the minutes was signed by the foreign secretary, Mr Rasgotra, and the secretary of the external resources division of Bangladesh, Mr Manir-ur-Zaman, for his country.

Earlier, opening the session of the Standing Committee, Mr Rasgotra renewed India's offer of helping Bangladesh narrow its trade deficit by importing natural gas and setting up railway transit facilities.

**Economic Protocol Signed With Bulgaria**
*BK151234 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 84*

[Text] India and Bulgaria today signed a protocol for increasing bilateral cooperation in industry, agriculture, and various other fields. The trade turnover between the two countries is expected to go up by over 20 percent from the present level. This was stated by the agriculture minister, Rao Birendra Singh, and the visiting Bulgarian minister of machine building, Mr Ognyan Doynov, in New Delhi today. Talking to newsmen after signing of the protocol, they said the trade relations between the two countries are satisfactory, but many new areas have been identified to expand the relations.

**CPI, CPI-M Issue Warnings on External 'Threat'**
*BK161259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] The national council of the CPI has expressed concern at the increasing militarization of Pakistan by the United States and China. Briefing newsmen in New Delhi today after the council's meeting, the CPI general secretary, Mr Rajeshwar Rao, said this has further increased the threat to India's national security. The council also expressed concern at the developments in Sri Lanka.

The CPI-M Politburo has said that it is regrettable that some of the opposition parties are dismissing the danger from outside as nonexistent. The Politburo at its 2-day meeting in New Delhi noted that these opposition parties perhaps feel that the threat from outside is no concern of the opposition. Briefing newsmen on the deliberations of the Politburo meeting, the party general secretary, Mr E M S Namboodripad, said the developments in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka should not be ignored.

### Zia on Indian Traffic Stoppage, Elections

*BK170825 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 17 Oct 84*

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in Lahore a short while ago on a brief visit. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he said Pakistan has sought clarification from India regarding its sudden step to suspend rail and road traffic with Pakistan. However, it appears that it is a temporary measure which the Indian Government has taken because it is concerned.

Answering a question on the election procedure, the president said everybody is well aware of the government's intention. He reiterated that the electioneering will be very brief and that the election procedure will be decided on the eve of the announcement of the election program. He assured that the elections will be fair and impartial.

### Iranian President To Visit, Talk With Zia

*GF161308 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 2 Oct 84 p 1*

[By a staff correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad, 1 October — It has been reported that the Iranian president, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, will visit Pakistan and will discuss the affairs of the region in detail with President Ziaul Haq.

### U.S. Support of Territorial Integrity Noted

*GF140820 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 5 Oct 84 p 1*

[Text] Lahore, 4 Oct — While expressing his great concern over Afghan Air Force violations of Pakistan's airspace and the bombing of its territory, President Reagan said that the United States will provide every assistance to ensure the territorial integrity of Pakistan. Informed circles believe that President Reagan spelled out this assurance to Pakistan in a letter.

He said that the United States feels with great concern the increasing Soviet pressure on Pakistan and that the U.S. is determined to protect Pakistan's territorial integrity. In case of greater dangers, the United States will not sit and watch quietly.

President Reagan further said that he told the Soviet Union of his concern and alarm, and the State Department has been told that no obstacles should block the supply of modern arms to Pakistan. The United States has also offered its cooperation in preventing violations of Pakistan's airspace. President Reagan also wrote that a Pakistan-United States cooperation agreement will continue to be valid even after 1987.

### Karachi Administration Blamed for 'Ashura Riots

*GF162008 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 11 Oct 84 p 3*

[Editorial: "The Inefficiency of the Administration"]

[Excerpts] This year, again, that shameful incident occurred in Karachi. This incident raises two questions in the public mind. The first: Whether there is any gain in taking out such processions under the name of religion? The processions, instead of strengthening Islam and the Islamic nation, or convincing Islam's enemies of Muslim might, only widen rifts among Muslims, increase communal tension, make Muslims the laughingstock of their enemies, and weaken the religion. The second question is: What were the Karachi police and administration doing at that time?

Whatever happened recently has created one common complaint among both Muslim factions, that is, whatever happened was due to a laxity of the administration. In this connection the Yom-e Faruq anniversary committee called a meeting of various religious sects and social organizations in Karachi. After deliberations it was announced that the responsibility for deterioration of the communal situation in the city rested upon the city administration and the city police. The committee called for the dismissal of the police officers responsible and asked that they be tried and punished under the martial law regulations. Similarly, the movement for the implementation of Shi'ite laws has made a similar appeal to President Ziaul Haq and has asked him to remove the present Karachi City administration.

This is the first occasion in which both religious factions have used common language in blaming the administration for a breakdown in law and order. In addition, this was also the first occasion when, despite the deployment of heavy police strength, such major losses in men and property were sustained. According to eyewitnesses, the police just stood by and watched. For the past 2 years there have been fears of unpleasant events during the 'Ashura days. Thanks to some ignorant and shortsighted professional speakers, the tensions between the two factions had been more aggravated this year. Only a spark was needed to touch off the powder keg. Knowing all this, our administration was expected to have foreseen all this or to have tken the necessary precautions. But what really happened was quite contrary to all expectations. The troublemakers had a field day while the police just stood by and watched what was happening.

Now, what is the use of such police and such an administration, which although growing fat on public revenues, are incapable of protecting the lives and properties of the public?

The public had earlier been told that all types of processions would be prohibited. Still, some people consider taking part in a procession a matter of faith and strict religion. Taking part in a procession has nothing to do with the spirit of Islam. As all well know, except in India and Pakistan, in no Muslim country are there public processions either on the birthday of the prophet, or on the anniversary of Faruq, [the second caliph after the prophet] or during the 'Ashura days, or on the 40th day after the ending of 'Ashura period. Thus, Shi'ite-Sunni clashes take place only in Pakistan and India, and nowhere else. On such occasions Muslims on both sides suffer. Be it a Shi'ite or a Sunni Muslim, confrontation, clashes, hatred, enemity, tension, and violence are the only byproducts of such processions. The processions choke the streets and disrupt the whole city administration. The general public, made of members of every faction, is annoyed. A chaste religion like Islam does not say that people should suffer in the name of religion or that rowdy processions be conducted, giving the people nothing but annoyance and misery.

We consider it our duty to appeal once again to Muslims in general that such processions be given up, because such processions only bring suffering to Muslims themselves. Such processions also tarnish Islam. We hope that there are at least some people who will listen to this voice of truth.

**Editorial Criticizes Afghan Border Raids**
*GF131840 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 1 Oct 84 p 3*

[Editorial: "Situation on the Western Borders"]

[Text] The reckless bombing of the business center of the Kurram Agency by Afghan bombers has caused huge losses in life and property. Some news agencies report that 200 are estimated to have died. A number of buildings, shops, homes, and a health center also were destroyed. More than 50 cattle were killed. The Government of Pakistan has lodged a strong protest over this new attack on innocent citizens. The protest note says the Government of Pakistan has taken serious notice of this brutal attack and that the Karmal regime will be held responsible for the consequences.

Official circles have pointed out that the constant violations of Pakistan's airspace between 13 to 23 August and the brutal bombardment of the trade center of a highly populated region is tantamount to boosting efforts to put pressure on Pakistan, and to make it more difficult to find a political solution to the Afghanistan problem. Some observers consider these attacks part of the recent claims by the Karmal regime that these attacks were made by availing themselves of their right of hot pursuit of the mujahidin.

We think that the situation on our western borders has become worrisome because the Afghan Air Force and artillery have made bombing and rocket attacks on our border regions routine. The tone of the Kabul and Moscow mass media against Pakistan also has become harsher than before. Pakistan is blamed unjustly for every operation which the Afghan mujahidin carry out against the Karmal regime and Soviet forces throughout the length and width of Afghanistan. They violate the territories of Pakistan's border regions, taking shelter behind this mischevious propaganda.

It is but natural that such events create tension in the region. Pakistan has prevented deterioration of the situation on [illegible] borders so that no harm should come to efforts being made to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem through the auspices of the United Nations, and also to see that world public opinion is not diverted from the internal situation of Afghanistan to that on the borders. However, the regularity with which Afghanistan has been violating our borders on such a large scale has raised several questions and apprehensions in our minds. First, if the Karmal regime only means to put pressure on Pakistan, then it is quite clear that Pakistan will never accept any pressure in respect to its principled stand. Moreover, it would be difficult to tolerate this situation for any length of time. There is a limit to our patience and tolerance. Therefore, the world community should take serious notice of this situation. They should hold the Karmal regime responsible for this and its possible consequences. UN Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar has already said that this situation will negate the efforts which are being made toward a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan question.

There is another question. What will be the fate of the expectations of Pakistan and world public opinion on the coming talks on Afghanistan? It seems that the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime have expressed their readiness to keep the talks going but have started insisting, with more force than before, that as long as armed intervention by Pakistan continues in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will not even think of withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan. This reasoning is totally wrong and misleading. Not only is the Soviet Union prolonging the presence of its forces in Afghanistan on this excuse, but the Karmal regime, claiming the right of hot pursuit, is bent upon creating a crisis in the border situation. Thus, it is obvious that it would not only be difficult to expect positive results from the talks, but it would be difficult even to keep the talks going, and the Karmal regime would be held responsible for this.

We think that these questions and apprehensions should be looked into at the national level.

**Bangladesh Political Stalemate Analyzed**
*GF121416 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 84 p 7*

[Editorial: "Profile of a Stalemate"]

[Text] The latest stance by the opposition camp in Bangladesh and the Dhaka government's counter-response to it do not indicate that the stalemate in that country's politics is about to end. In fact, the deadlock has been hardened further as the two sides have made it clear that they do not intend to modify their respective positions on the polls scheduled for December 8. While the two major alliances led by the BNP [Bangladesh National Party] and the Awami League continue to insist on the lifting of martial law and the installation of a 'neutral caretaker government' as necessary conditions for their participation in the elections, President Ershad has refused to yield ground on these two issues. That a political confrontation is fast shaping up is evident from the opposition parties' categorical announcement on Friday that they plan to boycott the election. A day earlier General Ershad had declared that he would not hold the polls as planned if the boycott threat was not called off. Unless the government or the opposition changes its stand, the fate of the elections will remain more uncertain than before. As indicated by General Ershad, martial law can then be expected to continue indefinitely.

Such a situation is not without its serious imponderables. In the first place, the success of the protest strikes and rallies against the government's political plans is a clear pointer to the opposition's capacity to mobilise the public in its support. Hence, a continuation of martial law is likely to be resisted by the opposition with all the consequences that such a course of action entails. The first test of the opposition's strategy will be on October 14, when the planned long march to Dhaka is to take place. This could be indicative of the pattern of things in the coming weeks. It is plain that the government has to bear a major responsibility for the continuing and what might well be a perilous stalemate.

While the opposition leaders have failed to draw up a positive political, economic and social programme and have maintained their public hold through agitational tactics, General Ershad has made little effort to convince them of the credibility of the electoral exercise he promises to conduct. His ambivalent stance on issues such as his own role in the future political dispensation and his position in the army has only confirmed some of the misgivings of his opponents and has impaired his impartiality in their eyes. He has also compromised the image of his government by associating the Janadal — the party he founded — so closely with his administration. Given the grim prospects, it will take a great deal of flexibility and realism for the two sides to get around the present stalemate, forge understanding on basic political and electoral issues and work out ground rules for the elections acceptable to both. Without a dialogue with the political leaders of standing, the president cannot hope to find a way out of the morass that Bangladesh politics has got into.

### Nonaligned Status of Some Countries Questioned

*GF151148 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 8 Oct 84 p 3*

[Editorial: "Pakistan — What Kind of Nonalignment?"]

[Excerpts] India is at present the head of the Nonaligned Movement but has a defense pact with the Soviet Union in the name of "peace, friendship, and cooperation." It continues to support and lobby for the Soviet Union's aggressive usurpation of traditionally nonaligned Afghanistan in a manner which needs no further elaboration. Syria also professes to be a nonaligned country, but 40,000 of its troops are stationed in Lebanon, and it also has placed 7 or 8 Soviet military advisers on its own soil on the pretext of defending itself from Israel. Libya and Algeria are among those five Islamic countries which have recently approved a UN General Assembly resolution on Afghanistan but who have openly expressed their reservations on the text. Besides all these, Cuba, India, and other countries profess to be nonaligned whereas the whole world knows them as allies and supporters of the Soviet Union. But we are so nonaligned that we not only refuse to give the United States military bases in case of an emergency, we do not even ask the United States what part it would play in this connection under the bilateral 1959 agreement and how would it fulfill its responsibility under the same.

Only those in power can adopt a suitable policy for Pakistan's safety, security, and strong defense, and they alone know what kind of nonalignment policy we are following and what effect it has on Pakistan's defense. At a time when the Soviet Union is overtly assisting India, the enemy of our safety and independence, and is instigating it to attack Pakistan while we are getting very little arms aid from the United States, how can such anonalignment professed by India, Cuba, Syria, Libya, and so on, become a criterion or example for us and which in practice is completely to the contrary?

One thing is clear: The United States will continue to support Israel, come what may, and the United States will continue to pander to India's whims and fancies despite the fact that it is the Soviet Union's ally. Thus, what is an appropriate course of action for us? These are matters which required serious contemplation and realistic discussion much earlier, but now it has become imperative and we should prepare for it. We may be forced to continue to tread the path we are already on but it will not help to "turn night into day" and will not be considered a sensible, determined, or practical policy.

### Briefs

**British Aid for Refugees** — Britain has announced aid of 2.8 million pounds for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The announcement was made by the British envoy at the annual meeting of the Administrative Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. [Excerpt] [*Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK*]

**Khomeyni Receives Families of Martyrs, Soldiers**
*LD161119 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Excerpts] A group of families of martyrs, missing persons, POW's, and combatants from Tehran, Karaj, and Chahar Deh were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Jamaran this morning. The imam of the nation responded to the cheers of the audience.

**Premier Proposes Education, Defense Ministers to Majlis**
*LD161127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Excerpts] During this morning's Majlis session, which was chaired by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the following letter from Prime Minister Musavi presenting the minister of education and training and the minister of defense was read:

In His exalted name. Brother Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the honorable speaker of the Majlis: In accordance with articles 133 and 136 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a list of the brothers who have been considered for the posts of the ministers of education and training, and of defense, as approved by the honorable president, is presented to the Majlis for a vote of confidence:

1. The Ministry of Education and Training — Brother Seyyed Kazem Akrami.

2. The Ministry of Defense — Brother Colonel Farrokh 'Azimi-E'temadi.

[Signed] Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During today's session, the bill on assigning the protection of officials to the Guards Corps, signed by 42 deputies, was presented to the Majlis.

**Khamene'i on Value of 'Ashura to Islam**
*LD162032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] Following the recent incidents in certain Islamic countries in connection with Imam Hoseyn's 'Ashura ceremonies, our correspondent interviewed Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the republic. At the outset of the interview, the president of the republic, replying to a question on his views in connection with the fact that, in certain Muslim countries, the tools of arrogance have used Imam Hoseyn's 'Ashura ceremonies as a pretext to bring pressure on the Shi'ites and on the duty of the Shi'ites in the same connection, said: Everywhere in the Islamic world, Muslims should bear in mind that the tools of world arrogance are aiming at creating dissension among all the Islamic denominations, which live side by side and have the right to carry out their religious rites without any one denomination having the right to bring pressure on others.

This issue is illustrated by the fact that, in certain countries, recently in the fraternal neighboring country of Pakistan, provocations have taken place in which Shi'ites have been subjected to pressure because of their desire to carry out their religious rites. We believe this is wrong and that the Shi'ites, as other Muslim denominations, should have the freedom to carry out their religious rites in accordance with their beliefs and sentiments.

As to the origin of the 'Ashura rites, it is essential for me, as one who has enjoyed studying and researching Islamic teachings, to say that one of the most blessed Islamic rites throughout our history has been this mourning, the 'Ashura rites for Imam Hoseyn, peace be upon him. This has not been confined particularly to Shi'ites, but is for all Muslims who love the family of the Prophet and are unhappy and in mourning for their calamities; they display this mourning by various methods, including chanting elegies, religious rites, and processions. In our country, in Pakistan, India, Iraq, and all regions where Shi'ites live, even in certain countries where only our Sunni brethren live, these very good rites exist.

In our country, we attribute the general awakening of the people to the 'Ashura rites of Imam Hoseyn, peace be upon him. Throughout history it has always been such that recalling the bloody events of 'Ashura has caused the awakening of the nation. For this reason, those who oppose the 'Ashura rites oppose the awakening of the nations. People who condemn these rites want to protect global arrogance and the atheistic thoughts of the opponents of Islam.

This is why we believe that the rites of 'Ashura are extremely precious ones. We ourselves, in our country, have always encouraged the carrying out of these rites in a healthy, constructive, and fruitful manner. We believe that in other countries, too, wherever there are those who love the family of the Prophet, these rites not only do not create problems but also are good and desirable.

Of course, both our Shi'ite and Sunni brethren should bear in mind that they should not give any pretext to global arrogance for fomenting dissension. In these rites, they should not embark on deeds which might insult the sanctities of other denominations. Similarly, our Sunni brethren should remember that global arrogance places at the top of today's agenda for Islamic countries the fomenting of dissension between the Islamic faiths, including the Shi'ites and Sunnis; therefore, they should not be deceived by Islamic arrogance!

I shall summarize my view in a few short sentences: 'Ashura is a phenomenon in the history of Islam which has constantly been used to the benefit of the people and to the detriment of the oppressors and arrogant powers. Today, too, arrogant powers correctly appraise the role of 'Ashura when they oppose it. 'Ashura is a great event in the history of Islam. Glorifying the memory of Muharram and the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn, peace be upon him, and of the friends and children of the Holy Imam Hoseyn is an Islamic duty. Those who would oppose it either have no knowledge of it or oppose the aims of Imam Hoseyn, peace be upon him, and Islam's great men. Global arrogance is mightily afraid of 'Ashura and therefore opposes it!

### Planning Chief Visits Development Projects

*GF140624 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 14 Oct 84*

[Text] Mr Banki, who is in charge of the plan and budget organization, yesterday afternoon visited development projects under way in the Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Province. He arrived in Gach Saran along with his team to inspect the development projects there. He visited the religious school of Imam Sadeq and the local 125-bed hospital.

Mr Banki, who had earlier visited development projects in Fars Province before leaving Shiraz, spoke to the Central News Unit correspondent about the development projects in Fars. He said that the progress in the departments of industry and agriculture were very encouraging indeed. Regarding the future expansion of cooperative centers, Mr Banki said that production units, which continue to show promise, will be helped through expansion and will also get help with additional materials. They will also be permitted to continue and expand cooperative schemes according to their needs.

Mr Banki also said that these productive units will be given direct loans as needed from the provincial bank.

### Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,882

*LD161703 Tehran IRNA in English 1618 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 16, IRNA — The Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties Monday when their positions in the northwestern theatre came under fire by iran's Muslim combatants who destroyed 20 group bunkers, three watch posts, four vehicles and a mortar launcher.

In its 1882nd communique released Tuesday the Joint Staff Command of the Islamic Republic Armed Forces added that the timely fire of the Iranian defenders suppressed patrol operations of the enemy in the border regions of Bakhtaran and Ilam theatres forcing the Iraqi patrols to retreat the same day. In these regions, the enemy lost six armament emplacements, one vehicle and a truck transporting a bulldozer.

It also said that artillery duel continued in the southern fronts, being heavier in the Shahrani, Kushk and Khorramshahr operational regions. The Iranian forces demolished four weaponry positions and lookout posts west of the Arvand River.

Six more homes and shops were damaged and fire broke out in three sectors of Abadan's inhabited areas as a result of Iraqi long-range artillery fire over Monday, concluded the communique.

### Iraqi 13 Oct Bomb Attack Causes 14 Casualties

*LD170603 Tehran IRNA in English 1242 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] Ilam, Oct. 16, IRNA — It is now known that four civilians have been martyred and 10 others injured as a result of the Iraqi bombardment of the Golan village and Salehabad district of the town of Mehran, in Ilam Province, on Saturday, October 13. A 12-year-old girl and a woman were among those martyred.

This aerial attack, which was carried out despite Baghdad's consent to the U.N.'s request for sparing civilian areas from any attack, has also damaged 80 residential units as well as setting a fruit garden ablaze.

Another report reaching here said that the Iraqi forces fired six artillery shells at the Sarni village, in the Iranian Kurdish populated region, wounding a woman and inflicting some damages on the Kurdish tribes of the area on Sunday, October 14.

### IRGC Mobilization Forces Leave for Front

*LD162216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] In continuation of the active and extensive presence of the volunteer forces on battlefronts, during the past 2 days, a group of the self-sacrificing mobilization forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from the cities of Birjand, Kashan, Torbate Heydariyeh, Boyer Ahmad, Mamassani, Mehriz, Farashband, and Shiraz left their homes to join the other mighty warriors of Islam on the battlefronts of the war of justice against injustice. They left amidst warm send-offs by their families and the hezbollahi of these regions.

Also a group of expert brothers from the Labbayk ya Khomeyni project, trained and redispatched as members of the mobilization unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, left their homes in the towns of Now Shahr, Babol, and Mahmudabad and the nearby villages to assist the other combatants of Islam in the country's war zones.

### Police Issue Communique on Passports

*GF141253 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 11 Oct 84*

[Text] The Passport Department of East Azerbaijan police announced in a communique that people who have no passport, or whose passports expired in 1978 or before, must immediately send their application forms to the Passport Department of the Tabriz police. They must also pay 2,100 tumans to account numbers 91-220 and 90-220 of the central branch of the Melli Bank of Iran, for a new or renewed passport.

### Hungarian Industry Delegation Pays 4-Day Visit

#### Adam Juhasz Leads Group

*LD121953 Tehran IRNA in English 1334 GMT 12 Oct 84*

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 12, IRNA — An 18-member Hungarian delegation, headed by the state secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Dr. Adam Juhasz, arrived in Tehran Friday morning for a 4-day visit. The delegation was greeted at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport by the deputy for foodstuff of the Ministry of Industries, Mr. Husseini.

The delegation is expected to meet and hold talks with officials from the ministries of industries, heavy industries, oil, energy, and roads and transport.

The delegation will also visit a number of Iranian industrial units.

Speaking to IRNA, the Hungarian official said that the visit aimed a further expanding mutual economic ties, and during the visit possibilities of such expansion would be explored.

The volume of trade between Iran and Hungary after the victory of the 1979 Islamic Revolution has steadily increased. The volume of trade, which was 88 million dollars in 1977-78, rose to 435 million dollars in 1982-83, a five-fold increase. Economic and trade cooperation between the two countries is in such fields as chemicals, textile industry, and power plants.

### Industry Minister Meets Delegation

*LD142106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Oct 84*

[Text] The Hungarian industrial-economic delegation, led by that country's deputy minister of industry, met with Industry Minister Shafe'i this afternoon. According to our correspondent, the Hungarian deputy minister of industry, having alluded to the expanding ties between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Hungary following the victory of the Islamic revolution, said: We consider Iran a friend, we respect the principles and outcomes of the Islamic Revolution and therefore we are interested in expanding our economic relations along with our political ties. The fact is that one of the objectives of our current visit is to have these economic ties expanded in the future.

Referring to the existing imbalance in trades between the two countries, the Hungarian deputy minister of industry called for the export of non-oil goods by Iran to Hungary. Afterwards, our country's industry minister, having noted the swift growth of bilateral relations following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, explained the reasons behind the growth as well as the strengthening of politico-economic ties and the existence of certain shortcomings and bottlenecks in the economic relations between the two countries and asked the Hungarian delegation to help expand bilateral economic and trade relations by offering high quality manufactured goods at reasonable prices. In the course of the meeting, an invitation extended by the Hungarian minister of industry to Shafe'i for a visit to that country was delivered to him.

### Officials Discuss Food Cooperation

*LD151733 Tehran IRNA in English 1432 GMT 15 Oct 84*

[Text] Tehran Oct. 15, IRNA — A senior Hungarian official said his country is interested in cooperating with Iran in the food industry and the manufacturing of farming machinery. Dr. Adam Juhasz, Hungary's state secretary for the Ministry of Industry, met Hasan Tofiqi, Iran's deputy minister of agriculture on Monday and discussed expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

Juhasz who is visiting Iran at the head of a delegation said agricultural and industrial ties between the two countries have a bright future and we are interested in cooperating in the food industry and production of farming machinery.

The Iranian official expressed Iran's desire to exchange research experts with Hungary.

The two countries already have joint farming and fishing projects. Their bilateral trade in 1982-83 fiscal year was 435 million dollars.

### Commerce Minister Discusses Trade

*LD151918 Tehran IRNA in English 1702 GMT 15 Oct 84*

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 15, IRNA — A Hungarian delegation visiting Iran, met representatives from the government and private sector on Monday to discuss bilateral trade.

In a meeting between Adam Juhasz, the Hungarian state minister of industry [title as received], and Iran's Minister of Commerce Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari, trade between the two countries and possibility for its expansion were discussed.

Juhasz also met with the head of Iranian Chamber of Commerce and industry to discuss the possible expansion of trade with the private sector.

They talked about the purchasing of non-oil items from Iran and the solving of the existing problems.

### Banki, Romania's Oprea Meet

*LD161737 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 16, IRNA — Head of the Plan and Budget Organisation, Dr. Mohammad Taqi Banki, said today that the Islamic Republic and Romania could cooperate closely and widely in the fields of metallurgy, oil, agricultural equipment, and shipping lines. Dr. Banki made the statement in a meeting with the visiting Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea here today.

The Romanian deputy premier said during the meeting that his country has been importing oil from the Islamic Republic for years and expressed hope that the volume and variety of exchanged goods would be expanded in future between the two countries. He added that Romania could purchase between three to five million tons of oil from Iran per year. Zinc and lead concentrates, as well as cotton and hide were among other commodities Romania was willing to purchase from Iran, he noted.

He said too that his country could cooperate with the Islamic Republic in manufacturing agricultural machinery, power generators as well as facilities and equipment for the railways. Romania was also able to supply technical knowledge needed by Iran in various agricultural and industrial fields, Oprea said.

Mr. Oprea, furthermore, said that the Islamic Republic could utilise special shipping lines, which were active between Turkey and Constanta Port at the Black Sea, to transfer its commodities to European countries.

In reply, Dr. Banki said that the Islamic Republic was willing to further expand its relations with Romania.

The Romanian deputy prime minister arrived here today heading a delegation.

Iran's non-oil exports to Romania reached 161,000 dollars and oil exports 105 million dollars during the past Iranian year (ended on March 20, 1984). Also Romanian exports to Iran amounted to 251.6 million dollars over the same period.

**London KEYHAN: Velayati's Position 'in Danger'**
*GF161840 London KEYHAN in Persian 11 Oct 84 p 16*

[Text] Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Islamic foreign minister, either on his own initiative or on orders from Tehran, rushed back to Tehran after staying less than 1 week in New York where he had delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly. . It had been arranged that this year Velayati would stay in New York for 3 weeks to allow him to bolster support through political meetings for a proposal to expell Israel from the United Nations . According to reliable sources in Tehran the reason for Velayati's speedy return was that his post was in jeopardy. In private discussions with close allies Velayati had expressed his unhappiness over interference in foreign policies by other officials of the Islamic Republic, particularly Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. In addition, he does not have good relations with deputies of the Foreign Ministry, who have been forced upon him. All the deputies of the Foreign Ministry, when filing reports to the president on their recent visits, bypassed their immediate superior.

In addition, sources who are against Velayati have made an issue of his New York meetings, which were conducted without prior permission from Tehran, in order to make their goal of getting rid of him more feasible.

Velayati has still not forgotten the disagreements caused when Hashemi-Rafsanjani suggested him for prime minister, but in his weak condition he has no choice but to be silent and bite his tongue.

**KEYHAN on Role of Religion in Government**
*GF160906 London KEYHAN in Persian 11 Oct 84 p 6*

[Editorial: "Religion, Government, and the Clergy"]

[Text] Those who defend the thesis of religious participation in government usually do not understand that you cannot dance the tango alone. A religion which wants to participate in government will in turn see government participation in its affairs. The experience of the republic of the ayatollah portrays this fact very well. Khomeyni hoped that the Shi'ite apparatus in Iran would retain its identity and independence while absorbing government as part of its domain. We will have to wait longer to evaluate the final results of this amazing experiment. However, the general outlines of the experiment are now clear. The government is wearing a turban and is trying to justify its "Islamic" title through the enforcement of laws requiring veil on women and a number of other show measures. However, the truth is that the religious Shi'ite apparatus has become an appendix of the government.

In the past, the grand ayatollahs were not dependent on the government for printing their work, operating theological centers, or collecting "imam's share." Even though the government helped and paid its ransom, it was not able to set up sources of emulation. Following the death of Borujerdi, the shah tried to establish Ayatollah Hakim as the source of emulation but did not succeed. Various groups of the population followed sources that they preferred. Khomeyni was able to tape cassettes while in exile and send them to Iran, thus letting his supporters hear him. He did not need the radio and television of the regime.

The situation is different now. The defrocking of Shari'atmadari, stoppage of the direct payment of "imam's share," the appearance of ayatollahs created by the media, and the direct connection of the religious hierarchy with political and government issues have completely changed the rules of the game. The Shi'ite clergy was strong because it could always assume an "antigovernment" role or at least claim to play such a role. All this is now part of the past.

Some clergymen have tried to keep the traditional role of the clergy in Iranian society of the future alive by distancing themselves from the current regime. They show their distance in various forms. Kho'i is maintaining silence, Golpayegani and Mar'ashi-Najafi are "conditional supporters," and Khansari has separated his account from his adventurous colleagues by using the phrase "curses be upon the accursed satan." Some mullahs are openly fighting the regime of Khomeyni at home and abroad. Hundreds of mullahs have been defrocked and thousands of other mullahs and religious students are in prisons. The majority of the clergy have kept themselves on the borders of society and away from the government to stay clean. However, the possibility of the return to a pre-revolution system is very limited as far as the role of the clergy is concerned. If Ayatollah Khomeyni is not considered a revolutionary in any other aspect, he is a revolutionary in changing the role of the clergy in Iran.

The Shi'ite clergy cannot return to the past, and it is not possible to maintain the current unnatural state of affairs. Thus the issue of a new role for the clergy is raised. To discover such a role is only possible when the clergy opposing Khomeyni break their silence, come out of their isolation, and stand by the masses. The silent clergy cannot expect the masses to treat them as in the past, as if nothing has happened in the past 6 years. Khomeyni separated the clergy from the masses and put them in bullet-proof cars and fortresses surrounded by guards. He also turned a large number of the clergy into government employees — this is something that the endowment organization tried and failed to do during the shah's time.

The passengers of bullet-proof cars and the residents of the lavish strongholds have no way to return. However, those who continue

to talk about the "true clergy" should know that sitting at home and occasionally muttering under one's breath is not sufficient for finding one a place among the clergy in Iran of the future.

### Soviet 'Massacre' Reported Near Kabul in September

*LD161646 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 16, IRNA — Soviet forces massacred the population of a village near the Afghan capital in retaliation for guerrilla attacks on their bases in Kabul. Reliable mujahidin sources here said Soviet forces surrounded the village of Sheywaki in late September and ordered the peasants to gather outside the village.

The operation was designed as a retaliatory measure for the mujahidin attacks on Soviet forces and the help that the peasants gave the mujahidin. The villagers were then shot dead.

Mujahidin sources said despite the massacre, guerrilla attacks are continuing in the area. They said government officials who feared sharp public reaction objected to the Soviets but their protest went unheard.

Recent attacks on Soviet and government bases have increased in Kabul and buildings near the presidential palace have been damaged, sources said.

### Iraq Executes 32 Army Officers for Coup Plot

*GF170606 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Oct 84*

[Text] Thirty-two more Iraqi Muslim Army officers were executed during the past few days on charges of plotting to topple Saddam Husayn's regime. Incoming reports from Iraq say that a number of officers and soldiers have been executed. It is worth mentioning that the ruling Zionist regime in Iraq recently executed a large number of Army officers for refusing to go to the fronts of the imposed war on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

### Defector Confirms Iraqi Chemical Weapons Production

*LD170552 Tehran IRNA in English 1657 GMT 16 Oct 84*

[Text] Ahvaz, Oct 16, IRNA — An Iraqi defector to the Islamic Republic of Iran said here today that as a former security guard of Iraq's chemical bomb manufacturing plant he often personally witnessed delivery to the plant of chemical substances in sealed barrels under tight secrecy and security measures. He said components for lethal chemicals were brought from the United States and airlifted to Baghdad from an air base in Spain.

The defecting Iraqi said the plant lies midway between Samara' and Al-Fallujah, west of the city of Baghdad. He said the plant manufactures two types of chemical bombs: projectile chemical bombs and rocket-propelled airborne bombs.

The revolutionary Iraqi youth, who is now fighting Iraqi forces along with other dissident Iraqis this side of the border, noted that on the basis of his own experience with Iran's Muslim fighters, he is confident that Saddam Husayn's deployment of chemical bombs against the Iranian forces would not the least avail him.

## Briefs

**Prime Minister Receives India Envoy** — Tehran Oct. 16, IRNA — The former Iranian Ambassador to Greece Ebrahim Benham reported to Prime Minister Musavi on the situation in Greece on Tuesday. Benham has been appointed as the new ambassador to New Delhi. In the meeting, the prime minister outlined Iran's policy regarding India and spoke about the historic ties between the two countries. [Text] [*Tehran IRNA in English 1657 GMT 16 Oct 84 LD*]

**Trade Agreement With India** — New Delhi, Oct. 16, IRNA — The Association for Engineering Services of India has recently signed an agreement with Iran's Chamber of Commerce and Industries for the expansion of industrial and trade cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran. The agreement, in addition to specifying fields of cooperation between private and commercial firms, will also review marketing possibilities of the two sides. Iran and India also agreed on the exchange of information on the import-export of engineering goods, setting up of exhibitions and holding conferences and symposiums. [Text] [*Tehran IRNA in English 0735 GMT 16 Oct 84 LD*]